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THE DEMOCRAT ENLARGED! Printed and Published by HARNEY, HUGHES & CO., OFFICE—South Side Green Street, two doors below the Customhouse.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1868.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For President, MORATTO SEMIR, of New York.

For Vice President, FRANK BLAIR, of Missouri.

ELECTORAL TICKET.

For the State of Maine, Frank Wadsworth, of Casco, John D. Birrell, of Carroll.

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FOR CONGRESS, BOYD WINCHESTER, of Jefferson.

ADVERTISERS.

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THE DEMOCRAT ENLARGED!

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A THIRTY-SIX COLUMN PAPER EVERY DAY IN THE WEEK.

Subscription Only 20 Cents.

Owing to the many complaints of persons on account of the small type on which the Democrat has been published, we have concluded to enlarge our sheet to a nine-column page and to use beautiful, clear, minion type hereafter instead of nonpareil and agate.

By enlarging our sheet, it will afford us ample space and opportunity to give all that is of interest to the general reader, and the better to accommodate the business patrons of the Democrat.

WE WILL HEREAFTER CHARGE TWENTY CENTS PER WEEK FOR THE DEMOCRAT, SERVED EVERY DAY IN THE WEEK TO ALL PARTS OF THE CITY AND SUBURBS—PAYMENTS IN ALL CASES TO BE MADE TO THE CARRIERS DELIVERING THE SAME. This trading advantage will be more than made up by the increased amount of reading matter, and the greater convenience to all in reading its daily contents. We will thus be enabled, for this trifling additional cost, to serve a paper every day complete with all that is of interest.

All orders, either at the Clerk's desk or with the carriers on their respective routes, will meet with prompt attention.

The Negro Vote—Did They Mean It?

At the election in Ohio the people voted by a heavy majority against the right of negroes to vote in that State. In Pennsylvania, California, Oregon, and several other Western states, the same stood the same—against negro suffrage.

The question we ask is, did they mean it, and meaning it do they intend to carry out the popular will in enrolling negro voters? That is the question we are called upon to decide in the pending election.

The Radical platform and the Radical party attempts to draw a distinction between voting and representation elected by negroes. This is absurd and impossible. If the negro has no right to vote, no such representative as he elects should be elected.

It is admitted that this is a merely local provision. That Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, in voting, merely meant that negroes could not claim the privilege in those States, but might claim it in others.

If this means anything, it means that Indiana will not recognize members of Congress elected by negroes to represent her in the national councils.

But if the negro votes in the South, he does elect members of Congress who when elected are as much the representatives, and have the same authority over the people of Indiana, as the representatives duly elected by her own people.

In fact, the Radical theory is that the negroes in Indiana, who might have an

interest in the State's welfare, shall not vote but negroes in Georgia or Alabama, with no sort of interest in Indiana, may elect Congressmen to represent Indiana.

This is the practical working of the scheme. Negroes cannot vote in Indiana, but negroes in Louisiana or South Carolina may vote and elect Congressmen who have power to control the interests of the people of Indiana.

What principal good is to result from this difficult to discover. The evil introduced by the carpet-baggers and scalawags is in the way. The reconstruction scheme has not given power in the South to intelligence and virtue, but to ignorance and depravity.

The negro votes, the purloined white man, the corrupt and vacuous man who takes office for plunder is elected, and when elected, he controls Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, as much as his own State.

We ask if one of the men elected Senators or Congressmen in the Southern States would have been chosen to such a place of trust in his native State, or in Indiana or Ohio? Do we not know that, if this were the case, Radical, would disgrace itself by electing such men?

But if they are not fit to represent their State, are they not entitled to go off among an ignorant and deloused population, and by them elected to the very position of which their fellow-slaves pronounced them to be unworthy?

As carpet-baggers they are elected to the United States Senate; as Senators they nominally represent certain States, actually they have the same control over all or any of the States. They are elected first by a class of the Northern States say ought not to vote, e. g., negroes—and when elected, they are the very men who would never be chosen even by negroes with a position from their native State. Yet, as we have seen, they do control that native State, and their votes overpower and annul the votes of the very representatives chosen by the proper electors—the white men.

Also, there are now five or six Senators in Congress elected by negroes, and the number will run up to twenty. Each Northern State will have the same tendency.

The vote of the people in the free States will be overthrown and annulled, and having declared the negro unfit, they will find the negro by his Senatorial majority prepared to return by providing that the white man shall not vote.

The only way to prevent this, is to put into practical effect the will of the people already made manifest, is to defeat Grant, and thereby restore the Southern people free. What will be done, the South will choose whom to represent them, just as the white men chose whom to represent them.

We will have a white Congress based upon white suffrage, and instead of two contending races brought face to face in a terrible struggle, we will have one uniform system of government by Congressional representatives. There is no other way by which the declared purpose of the people can be carried out, and the opposition to negro suffrage must be entirely enforced.

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Proceedings of the Lexington and Frankfort Railroad Board of Directors.

In another column will be found the refusal of the Lexington and Frankfort railroad companies to accede to the proposition of Louisville. It is generally contended, but the third resolution submitted, was exhibiting a singular ignorance in a citizen, much less in railroad directors.

The company declines to change the gauge to conform with the Northern roads until the bridge at "Newport" is built, "it being uncertain when, if ever, a railroad bridge will be constructed across the Ohio." It seems to have been sufficiently certain for the gentlemen to locate the place of the bridge at Newport, which was in contemplation, in face of the various facts in the late election, that a convention was necessary.

They would do more to disintegrate and break up the party than any that could be done.

The money that will be required to do this will be easily obtained by the sale of the stock held by the company.

These receipts will be used to pay off the debts of the company, and will not interfere with the payment of dividends.

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